# EDUCATION AND WHISKY.

The Senate Continues the Discussion on the Educational Bill,

While the Bonded Extension Measure is Further Debated in the House,

The Members of Both Branches Seem Well Posted on the Respective Subjects.

Some "Monkeying" by Messrs. Ellis and Duan on the Relief Resolution.

#### THE SENATE.

Mr. Frye, from the committee on rules, reported that the committee construed the rule relating to the admission to the floor of the senate of heads of departments to apply only to cabinet officers. Mr. Frye also reported, from the same commit-

tee, adversely the resolution heretofore intro-duced by Mr. Call, to give the president of the senate authority to invite to the floor of the senate distinguished citizens of other states or countries.

distinguished citizens of other states or countries. The following bills were reported favorably from committees and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. Ingalis, from the committee on Indian affairs: To provide for the sale of the Iowa Indian reservation in the states of Nobraska and Kansas, and for the dissuance of a patent for a reservation for the lows tribe of Indians in the Indian Terri-

Also, to provide for a settlement of estates of deceased Kickapoo Indians in Kansas.

By Mr. Palmer, from the committee on postoffices and postroads: For the readjustment of compensation for the transportation of mails on

railroad routes.

By Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin: To provide for By Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin: To provide for the silotment of lands in severalty for certain Chippews Indians.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to provide for the increase of facilities for the adjudication of pension claims.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution offered Monday by Mr. Van Wyck calling on the attorney general to furnish certain information as to star route attorneys, or to state to the senate why he does not furnish it.

The senate spreed to the resolution.

Mr. Hoar then called up his bill to increase the salaries of United States district court judges to \$5,000.

selecties of United States district court judges to \$5,000.

The pending question was on the amendment making it unlawful for a judge to appoint to a position in his court any relative within the degree of first cousin, and making it a misdemeanor for a judge to do so.

The amendment was modified by the omission of the clause specifying that the offense was a misdemeanor, and was then agreed to. The bill was then passed—years 12, nays 13.

As passed, it makes the salaries of all United States district judges \$5,000 per annum, and prohibits them from appointing to position in their courts relatives within the decree of first cousin.

The pext order of business was the calendar of unobjected cases subject to the five minute rule. The bill to establish a bureau of statistics of labor being first on the list, its consideration was passed over on the suggestion of Mr. Bayard that it would not be possible to consider it under the five-minute rule.

Mr. George moved that the bill next on the list.

not be possible to consider it under the five-minute rule.

Mr. George moved that the bill next on the list, being his bill to protect employers and servants engaged in foreign and Interstate commerce, be made a special order for Monday, April 14. It not being feasible to consider the bill under the five-minute limitation, Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, hoped there would be no more special orders, but that the calendar would be proceeded with in order.

order.

Mr. Georse's motion was not agreed to, and the bill went over. Mr. Call's joint resolution, providing for the payment of laborers in government employ the same wages for holidays as for other days, was taken up, read three times and passed without days.

days, was taken up, read three times and passed without debate.

The senate then took up the bill reported from the committee on Indian affairs, to provide for the allotment of lands in severally to Indians ou various reservations.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Dawes and Mr. Dolph, but the hour of 2 o'clock arriving the matter went over, and the chair laid, before the senate the unfainhed business of yesterday, being Mr. Hair's bill to ald in the establishment and temporary aid of common schools, the pending question being on Mr. Herrison's amendment to require the states to contribute each annually aumount equal to the amount severally received by them from the national fund.

Mr. Blair showed how greatly the worth of the bill would be lessened in places where illiteracy was most prevalent by the adoption of such a lause.

Mr. Harrison supported his amendment. There as such a thing, be said, as a giving that en-

was such a thing, be said, as a giving that en-feebled. The appropriation should be such as to stimulate and energize the local power and not pauperize it. Every dollar of local taxes collected

school laws existed in every southern

State.

Mr. Harrison expressed himself strongly in favor of the purpose of the bill, but agreed with the view expressed some days ago by the senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] that the logical way would be to begin by small appropriations, and so permitting a growth of adaptation of means to ends. He thought the attempt to appropriate so much at one time was interiering with the bill. He would have each state pay as much as the nation paid.

ends. He mought the attempt to appropriate so much at one time was interiering with the bill. He would have each state pay as much as the nation paid.

Mr. George said there were 170,000 more colored than white population in Mississippi, and as they own very little property they pay no taxes, and it was impossible for Mississippi to do any more for education than it had done.

Mr. Harrison said he did not doubt that there was in Mississippi a greater population of colored than white people, even though the election returns did not show it. But Mr. Harrison did not think that giving too much aid was the proper thing to do. He knew the avidity of the colored people for education. Some of the most pathetic scenes he had ever witnessed were scenes in camp in the union army which illustrated the hunger of the black man for education. He had no word of bitterness for any southern state on this occasion, but he thought that, instead of stepping in with great benefactions, we should give prudent and nei-pful aid—such as would stimulate the energies of the people everywhere.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Harrison as to the taxation of Mississippi, Mr. Blair interposed to say that the average was \$2.15 per \$100, which was considerably more than that of the eastern states, and more than even that of the western states, and more than even that of the western states, where there was semething to make money out of.

Mr. George said the lands of Mississippi contil not be sold for the amount of the taxes. He added that the uneducated condition of the colored people ought to appeal to the majority of the senate. It was impossible to see what the future would bring forth with so large a proportion of the population in ignorance.

Mr. Maxey opposed the bill on grounds of expediency. He thought every state could do better without an artificial stimulus, and that was what was provided by this bill.

Mr. Althon said the senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] had said Mississippi absolutely could not educate her lilterate population.

made citizens for the duties of citizenship. It had been a fearful experiment to entremchine has freedmen in their tuen condition. But having freed them, it was clearly the duty of they whole union to ad the states in preparing them for citizenship. However willing the southern states might be to do this work, the fact was that they had been lent so impoverished by the war that they could not do it. Even though the individual slaves were now present as freemen, and so the country no poorer in that sense, yet all knew that the property owners of the south had lost their property. There had been an actual loss of \$500,900,000 in the taxable property of the state of \$600,900,000 in the taxable property of the state of \$600,900,000 in the taxable property of the state of \$600,900,000 in the taxable property of the state of \$600,900,000 in the part of the war. The southern states had supported from their property all the armies of the confederacy, and the money which the southern people had at the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How different was it in the north? At the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How different was it in the north? At the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How different was it in the north? At the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How different was it in the porth? At the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How different was it in the porth? At the close of the war were contribute to the payment of the north for the south they were utterly worthless. Beside that, the south had to contribute to the payment of the northern war debt, and many millions of dollars of captured and abandoned property had been taken and sold by the United States, and although the supreme court of the United States said that as to several millions of it captured after the war the United States government had no shadow of title to it, the statute of limitations ran against the private owners. Mr. Brown only mentioned these they had been freed by the union. If it

extion of the school fund to the schools for colored children. The same arrangement existed for both colors.

He thought he might then, under the circumstances, tairly ask the schaotrs who were on the other side of the question in the war to come forward and help out those who, while doing their best, could not do all that they could wish or that the country could wish. As to the constitutional question involved, while Mr. Brown declared himself to be a strict constructionist, he could not but seein the general welfare clause of the constitution a clause clearly covering so fundamental a consideration as the education of the people. If there was anything necessary for the general welfare in a republic, was it not the education of the people who formed the republic and made its laws. Mr. Brown read from the message of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and John Quiney Adams to show the special manner in which they, on several occasions, directed the attention of congress to the importance of education to the liberties of the country. These distinguished patriots, in those early days, with their intimate knowledge of the constitution, did not scruple to recommend to congress the establishment of a national university and a military academy. If again, Mr. Brown said, congress had the power to protect men in the exercise of the ballot, did it not follow that congress had the power to preser them to read and to write his ballot?

Mr. Sherman said that a remark made by him.

power to prebare them to east that ballot? Had we not a right to prepare him to read and to write his ballot?

Mr. Sherman said that a remark made by him the other day had been commented on by the other side of the chamber, he felt that he ought to said his views upon the subject before the set at. He would say as broadly as possible that he believed it to be the bounden duty of the national government to aid in the education of the illiterate population. He was willing to recognize that by the results of war a burden of filliteracy was thrown upon the southern states greater than they could bear. It had not, he said, been the expectation of the people of the north at the close of the war to interfere with the question of suffrage in the southern states. After reviewing the incidents of the reconstruction period Mr. Sherman said that the northern people finally came to the conclusion that there was no other safeguard for the freed people than the ballot. He mentioned these lacts without straigning any party or body of men. As to the duty of the government, Mr. Sherman would repeat what he had said the other day that he did not think the United States ought to trust to the southern states the important questions growing out of a policy of aid to education. The force of prejudies and of education was too strong, even with the meat intelligent men, that he did not think it would be wise to confer upon the southern states absolute power over the education. The force of prejudies and of education was too strong, even with the meat intelligent men, that he did not think it would be wise to confer upon the southern states absolute power over the education and the influences of slavery, which had darkened their minds and would probably continue to darken them for some time to come, they would not impartially distribute the money. He thought the work of firming the necessary safeguards was one in which all senators should perticipate.

tierates was no doubt that the work of distributing the money should be left to the states, but the general government should say how it should be expended. Mr. Sherman male several criticisms on the bill as to which Mr. Blafr insisted that Mr.

pauperize it. Every dollar of local taxes collected and applied to schools was worth \$19 given by the national fund. He would propose to reduce the national fund. He would propose to reduce the amount. Louisiana had been spending \$490,000 on her schools and this bill gives her \$750,000. So sudden and large an increase of money appropriated for schools in that state would be incapable of proper application for want of proper machinery and laws.

Mr. Sherman continued that he was willing to go as far as anyman in the attempt to remove the evil of illiteracy, either from the north or the south. The safety of the nation demanded its removal, and without going into the past or casting reproaches be was willing, so far as he was personable of proper application for want of proper move the dark cloud of ignorance from every year, under well-guarded restrictions, to remove the dark cloud of ignorance from every part of the land. But he did not want the money turned from its proper use into adding to the attainments of those already sufficiently educated. more the land. But he did not want the money turned from its proper use into adding to the attainments of those already sufficiently educated. Mr. Hoar defended the bill from several of the detailed criticisms made by Mr. Sherman, and added that it would not do always to take counsel from our resentment and our recollections of the past. He paid a high tribute to the school system of Massachusetts, which state was now, he said, paying for common schools more than fifteen times as much per capita as she paid fifty years ago, and, therefore, continued to head the column of commonwealths in the matter of public schools.

At 5:30 the senate, pending debate, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

# THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Ermentrout, a bill was passed authorizing the National bank of Middletown,

Pa., to change its location.

On motion of Mr. Belford, a senate bill was passed authorizing the state of Colorade to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, found to be mineral lands, and to secure to that state the benefit of the act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture.

Mr. Browne, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back a bill making it a felony for a person falsely and fraudulently to assume to be an officer or employe acting under authority of the United States or any department thereof.

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he [Mr. Kelley] was in favor of repealing them—
of withing out the whole infernal system.
Of the countrary he would come which yet.
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Countrary he would come which yet.
Countrary he would come with yet and the country in the country of the would come yet.

It was and as being yet and restrict and promited. In mone the fire worms derived from internal revenue, he declared that without a dollar derived from that source the government this year would receive enough money to meet every legitimate earness when the harrow and dall and shotgens could be taken from before the eyes of the small farmers by then the harrow and dall and shotgens could be taken from before the eyes of the small farmers by then the harrow and dall and shotgens could be taken from before the eyes of the small farmers by the repeal of what had never been a prepriet of evolution the declaration of the sound of the s

in favor of it. I think they are those who intimate a believe, not that the internal revenue is an informal revenue. In that the district revenue is a celestial revenue." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Hurd said that the discussion had been carried on as though the extension of the bonded period was the principal feature of the bill. whereas it was only an heident. If all the relief that was to be afforded to the distillers consisted merely of the extension of the time of the bonded period they would be very much disappointed. In 1862 the law was passed which provided for the imposition of a tax on distilled spirits. The tax was fixed at 20 cents a galion, but afterward was increased to \$2. With the increase of taxation the temptation to fraud came, and in 1868 the great frauds were discovered, in which had been involved many distinguished people. Then the limitation was made the purpose of which was to prevent frauds on the revenue, It was a penalty on the distiller, designed to prevent the commission of crime. How idle to say that the pending question was one of loaning money. It was a question of the remission of penalty, and in the consideration of such a question the house should be governed by precisely the same principles which governed the executive in granting a pardon. It should consider whether it was fair to the government, just to the individual, and expedient to the community. It was fair to the government to remit the penalty, because it did not need the money; it was just to the individual, because the proof before the committee on ways and means disclosed the doubt that, unless relief were granted, these men would be bankrupted. They were not seeking relief from overproduction, but from the penalty which that penalty had been designed to secure, had been accomplished.

It was politic for the community that the penalty should be remitted. It would establish no precedent. It was a case entirely mit generia. But even if it did set a precedent the government would not lose anything by do ""s graciou

by Mr. York to the resolution, and the house (at 4:30) adjourned. 4:30) adjourned. A democratic cancus was announced to be held in the evening at 7:30.

NOMINATIONS. The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday: Julius D. Burrows, of Michigan, to be solicitor of

the treasury.
Pavid J. Brewer, of Kansas, to be United States circuit judge for the eighth judicial district.
Gol. David S. Stanley, 22d infantry, to be brigalifer general.
Med John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, to be

Maj. John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, to be licutenant colonel of engineers.
Chaincey B. Sabin, of Texas, to be United States district judge of the eastern district of Texas.
Ass. E. Stratton, jr., of Texas, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Texas.
James G. Tracy, of Texas, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Texas.
J. A. River, of Iowa, to be attorney of the United States for the territory of Wyoming.
Wm. A. Saylor, to be collector of customs for the district of Pass del Norte. Tex.
James O. Luby, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago, Tex.
Postmasters—Nathan Briggs, at St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Charles E. Townsend, at Brunswick, Me., Robert A. Moreley, at Talladega, Ala.; Alian B. Singleton, at Winchester, Ky.; Orris J. Sturgis, et Unfontown, Pa.

## Miscellaneous.

Thousands Hastened to Their Graves.

Relying on testimonials written in vivid, glowing language of some miracu-lous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves, believ-ing in their almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, and that these testimonials make the cures, while the so-called medicine is all time hastening them to their graves. We have avoided publishing testimonials as they do not make the cures, although we have

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of them, of the most wonderful cures, of them, of the most wondern dicine—voluntarily sent us. It is our medicine—Hop Bitters—that makes the cures. It has never failed, and never can. will give references to any one for any se similar to their own if desired or will refer to any neighbor, as there i not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A LOSING JOKE. A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg jokingly said to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her: "Try Hop bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now lauch at the dector for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

FEES OF DOCTORS. The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in. We be-lieve the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone. And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the

\$1,000 and all the year's sickness. A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

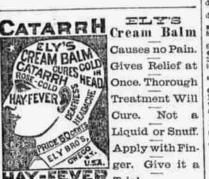
GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doc-tors gave him up and said he must die from kidney and liver trouble."

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6:35 A. M.—Way Mall (daily, except Sonday), for Clifton Forge and intermediate stations on C.
5:10 F. M.—Louisville AND CINCINNATI FAST LINE (DAILY), solid train, with Pullman ears to Louisville; Richmond to Cincinnati, daily arriving; Columbus, Ohlo, at 4:50 p. m.; Winchester, 2:15 p. m.; Cincinnati, 6:20 p. m.; Lexington, 3:16 p. m.; Louisville, 7 p. m.; connecting at these cities with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:40 P. M.—Night Express (daily, except, Sunday), for Ashland, Ky., and intermediate stations on the columbus columbus.

for Ashland, Ky., and infermediate state of C. & O. Ry.

11:05 A. M. - Arrive Newport News 7 p. m.; Old Point, 7:30 p. m.; Norfolk, 8 p. m.

6:35 A. M. - Through train, with Pullman cars, arrive Newport News 1:40 p. m.; Old Point, 2:10 p. m.; Norfolk 4 p. m.

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